The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870. NO. 15.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Complication.

A Host of Conflicting Rumors Regarding the Situation.

New Demands of France Ignored by Prussia.

Rumored Recall of the French Minister from Berlin.

Intense Excitement at all the European Money Centres.

Adoption of the Dogma of Infallibility.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 14—The preservation of peace is assured. The reports to the contrary originated with speculators.

There is a rumor that the Duke de Grammont has resigned.

LONDON, July 14—The feeling throughout Europe is still one of general uneasiness. The tone of the official papers of France is eminently pacific, but other journals are hostile and warlike. Want of confidence at the exchanges of the various European capitals is a fair reflex of public sentiment.

PARIS, July 14—The *Journal De Soir* contradicts a report, circulated yesterday, of the resignation of the Ministry.

The French military attache at the court of Vienna, now here, has received orders to return immediately to his post. The Secretary to the French Ambassador also returns to Vienna.

Rumors of the resignation of the Ministry are continued, though generally discredited.

Public opinion and a majority of the French journals are opposed to accepting the dispatch of the father of Prince Hohenzollern to the Spanish Government as a final settlement of the question. Most of the journals assert that the Ministers went so far in their declarations that peace, with a direct knowledge on the part of Prussia, would be more a shame than a success for France. The *Liberte*, *Moniteur*, *Pays*, *Opinione*, *Nationale* and *Patrie* are especially bitter against the Ministry.

The official journals, however, announce peace as settled.

LONDON, July 14.—Rumors that Ollivier and two of his colleagues in the French Ministry contemplate resigning are also circulating here. They are regarded as doubtful.

PARIS, July 14.—The *Presse* thinks the settlement of the question precarious and dangerous to France, simply enabling Prussia to choose a better opportunity.

The *Liberte* demands a general congress or a war.

The *Journal Des Debats* says the Prussian reply to France is insufficient.

[Last evening Duke de Grammont, Minister] of Foreign Affairs, announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif that the French Ambassador to Spain had officially made known the renunciation of Prince Hohenzollern of the Spanish crown. "The negotiations which we have been pursuing with Prussia," the Duke said, "have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated, so it is impossible to-day to furnish the Chambers and country with a general expose of affairs." The Senate received this statement coldly. The Duke then asked the Senate to postpone the discussion on the interpellation until Saturday next, because Friday had been set apart for discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The Senate immediately protested, but on the request of Rouher the proposition was assented to, and the Senate will meet an hour earlier than usual on that day, in order to have more time for discussion.

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The French Emperor is dissatisfied with the mere withdrawal of Hohenzollern, and insists that Prussia formally disavow the candidature. The King of Prussia firmly refuses, alleging that to accede to this would only produce more extravagant demands from France.

PARIS, July 14.—The Bourse opened with declining rentes—69 francs 10 centimes. The journals to-day give the details of the military preparations, which are still continued.

Last night three or four hundred students made a demonstration in the streets, while returning from a public hall. They shouted "Vive France!" "Down with Prussia!" and sang the Marseillaise, without interruption by the police.

PARIS, July 14.—The *Constitutionnel* denies the reported disagreement among Ministers, and states that no Minister has resigned his position.

PARIS, July 14—2:30 p. m.—There is a great panic on the Bourse. Rentes have fallen to 67f. 15c.

The journals say the French Cabinet, having received as a first concession the personal renunciation of the Spanish Crown by Prince Hohenzollern, agreed to continue negotiations to obtain from the King of Prussia his official renunciation now and forever of all pretensions to the throne of Spain on the part of any member of the Hohenzollern family.

PARIS, July 14, 9 p. m.—The Emperor left at 6, on his return to St. Cloud. At the same hour the Chambers were informed that no declaration would be made by the government to-day. It is reported that while the Ministerial Council were in session despatches were received from the King of Prussia which changed the situation, and there is now reason to believe that peace may be preserved.

The agitation throughout the city is extreme. The majority of the evening papers maintain a warlike tone, and the groups in the street seem strongly in favor of war.

PRUSSIA.

EMS, via NASSAU, July 14.—The French Ambassador to-day demanded an audience of the King of Prussia, to exact that Prince Hohenzollern's renunciation be made perpetual, and that the royal veto be applied to any further approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish crown. The King declined to receive the Ambassador, and answered him through an aid-de-camp that he had no further communication to make.

BERLIN, July 14.—The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm, serious, and resolute to fight for the national honor. The *Borsen Zeitung* says: "War is sure, because France wants it."

The *Borsen Courier* says: "The French pretensions are a direct insult to Prussia and King William. War is inevitable."

BERLIN, July 14.—Confidence is restored and stocks are rising.

PARIS, July 14.—It appears that the King of Prussia refused to receive Count Benedetti, or sign the promise required of him by the French Government. The Emperor left St. Cloud this morning by a special train, and reached the Tuileries at noon. The ministers having been summoned were all at this place, and a council of war was held immediately. At half-past three the President of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, then in session, were informed that the Government would have a communication to make to those bodies before the close of the sitting. It is generally believed the communication will be a declaration of war, and it is positively asserted that Count Benedetti has been ordered to return to France, and that he only awaits the departure of Werther, the Prussian minister, from Paris.

LONDON, July 14.—The report that the North German Parliament has been convoked is repeated, with the addition that it will meet next week.

The story comes from Germany that Bismarck heard of Leopold's withdrawal while on his way to rejoin the King at Ems, whereupon he turned

...ly freely discussed. Gladstone freely defended the Ministerial policy on education, and, when called to account for his language, said the bill deserved contempt.

Mr. Gladstone made a vigorous defence of the measure, and severely criticised Hardy for discourtesy and disregard of fact.

An animated personal discussion followed, after which the additional amendments were adopted or rejected, and the House adjourned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The following news is received from China: Inspector General Hart's movement for a foreign mission scheme, and his late changes in the Customs Department, are severely criticised on all sides.

The Agamemnon, Oberon and Titania have completed their cargoes of tea and sugar.

The crops in Formosa promise well.

The Americans were making extensive preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July.

SHANGHAI, July 14.—A telegraph cable will soon be laid between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

The proposition to establish an American College at Pekin attracts attention.

In Japan there is great excitement on account of the continued aggressions of Prussians upon Yeddo.

The telegraph between Kobe and Osaca is in process of construction.

ITALY.

ROME, July 14.—In the Œcumenical Council, yesterday, the dogma of infallibility was adopted by a vote of 450 affirmatives to 88 negatives, and 62 conditional.

ROME, July 13, via PARIS, July 14.—In the council, to-day, when the vote on infallibility was taken, 601 Fathers were present. Many who were on leave of absence had been hastily recalled, to lessen the numerical importance of the opposition. The sitting was greatly agitated. The spectators were especially demonstrative, and the *gens d'armes* were obliged to keep them back. Each father voted aloud as his name was called. Another sitting will be held, at which efforts will be made to persuade dissenting members to reconsider their votes, and then a public congregation will be held and the new dogma promulgated.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The successful landing of another expedition in Cuba, in aid of the patriots, is announced. The expedition was not very large, but it will be of essential service to the Cuban Army. It consisted of supplies of arms, munitions, clothing and medicines. This expedition is only a part of an organized movement, from which the most important results are anticipated. It will be followed by others, that will enable the Cuban Army to take the aggressive. The details are withheld, as it would afford valuable information to the Spaniards, and enable them to frustrate future movements.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 12, via PARIS, July 14.—The report that Egyptian troops had landed at the Bay of Assab, on the Red Sea, and captured an Italian trading station there, is officially contradicted.

NEW YORK.

TEXAS CROP ITEMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Colonel Morphis, of Texas, who is now here, reports an abundant corn and cotton crop, and says that money is becoming more plentiful.

THE ORANGEMEN TO HAVE ANOTHER PICNIC.

Most of the morning and evening papers denounce the Catholic Irish for Tuesday's riot. The Orangemen have arranged for another picnic in August, and will call on the city authorities to protect them. Unless they can have protection in their peaceable celebration, they will make things lively next St. Patrick's Day. The better class of Catholics denounce the rioters, and some of them promise to have every man who is in the city employ, and participated in the riot, discharged immediately.

ALTERED BONDS.

An effort was made to negotiate several thousand dollars worth of altered bonds of the United States. The alterations were made in Canada, and two of the parties to the fraud have been arrested.

THE PEKIN MASSACRE.

Parties engaged in the China trade say that the report of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin was probably a bull movement in the tea market, and might have been successful except for the impending trouble between France and Prussia.

A WHITE WASHING OPERATION.

It is charged that officials in the District Attorney's office have lately been concerned in a tremendous white washing operation, by which they cleared a large amount. One Theo. Manana was charged with swearing to a false invoice of goods worth $22,000, and also with importing silk and other rare fabrics, under the title of cotton. He compromised the matter with the officials, paid a large sum, and a name similar to his was placed on the trial list. The name selected was Frederick Mirania, who never knew of the trial. The matter will be investigated.

EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM.

The feature of Wall street, to-day, was the Gold Room, where, from a very early hour, there was intense excitement. European news poured in fast and heavy, and with each telegram came a rush of the party supposing itself to be the most benefitted by it. The report that Prussia had sent away the French Minister, was followed by another to the effect that France had recalled him, and succeeding these came hosts of despatches, public and private, giving a most dolefully warlike picture of European affairs to add fuel to the flames. The telegraph reported a panic in London and Paris and tremendous excitement throughout Europe.

...went in to give the alarm, but found the bodies of the women on their beds, which were burning. The fire was subdued, and Edward Hoag, who lived with the women, said to be a paramour of Mrs. Clair, has been arrested for the crime. He says it was committed by an unknown man, who was at the house last night. Hoag and the women were seen together last night on friendly terms, and all had been drinking.

DUBUQUE, July 14.—Edward Hoag, the man arrested on suspicion of having murdered the two women this morning, has confessed to the deed. Mrs. Phillips, nearly 70 years old, was on a visit to her daughter Mrs. Clair, a widow, who was living with Hoag. His motive was money, which he endeavored to obtain by threats from Mrs. Clair. Upon her refusal to satisfy his demands, he procured a hatchet and struck her several times in the head. The noise aroused the old woman, who was sleeping in another room. Hoag, hearing her scream, ran in and finished the bloody work. Mrs. Phillips' head was literally cut to pieces. After having murdered both women, Hoag set both beds on fire with a kerosene oil lamp; took his trunk out the side door and went to the water-closet, where he remained until the neighbors were aroused by the dense smoke. After the fire was extinguished, Mrs. Clair was found to have crawled from the bed. She was removed to a neighbor's house, and died in about an hour.

IOWA.

Session of the Southern Iowa Presbyterian Synod—The Crops—The Des Moines & Indiana Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 14.—The Southern Iowa Synod, of the Presbyterian Church, effected a permanent organization, this morning, by the election of H. H. Kellogg, Moderator; W. G. Craig, of Keokuk, stated Clerk; T. H. Cleland, of Council Bluffs, and W. B. Noble, of Fort Madison, Temporary Clerks. About one hundred ministers are in attendance. A committee of two from each Presbytery, Old and New School, was appointed to report a plan of reorganization and consolidation. This committee made their report in the afternoon.

The Presbytery of the Missouri River, to consist of the counties of West, Taylor, Adams, Cass, and Audubon, including the State of Nebraska, and the Territories of Wyoming and Montana.

The Presbytery of Iowa, to consist of the counties of Lee, VanBuren, Davis, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, DesMoines, and half of Louisa.

The Presbytery of Iowa to consist of the counties of Scott, Cedar, Johnson, Poweshiek, Keokuk, Washington, Muscatine, and the remaining portion of Louisa.

The Presbytery of DesMoines to consist of the counties of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Guthrie, Adair, Madison, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Monroe, Lucas, Clarke, Union, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, and Appanoose.

Messrs. Dimmick, McNeil, and Cook stated that a complaint would be made to the general assembly in regard to the reconstruction of that portion of the synod west of the Missouri river.

The time for the next synodical meeting was fixed for the third Monday of October, and the place Council Bluffs.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Scenes in Congress.

The Army of Jobbers and Land-Grabbers Unceremoniously Routed.

The Dawes Georgia Bill Passed in Both Houses.

The Old Indian Appropriation Bill Abandoned and a New One Brought Forward.

The Remaining Appropriation Bills Finally Disposed of.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen Nominated as Mr. Motley's Successor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The principal feature in the Naval Appropriation bill is the section fixing a definite rate of pay for all officers. That of Admiral is $13,000; Vice Admiral, at sea, $9,000; on shore duty, $8,000; on waiting orders, $6,000; Rear Admiral, at sea, $6,000; Commodore, at sea, $5,000; Captains, at sea, $4,500; Commanders, at sea, $3,500; Lieutenant Commander, $2,800; Lieutenant, $2,200; and so on through the whole list. There are also provisions in the bill limiting and reducing the number of officers in certain of the lower grades. The other points of difference between the two branches related mostly to minor matters, on the majority of which the House has carried the day. The Senate largely increased the appropriations for the bureaus of ordnance and construction, a considerable proportion of which were lost in the conference committee. One clause of the bill as it goes to the President provides for a new refracting telescope at the naval observatory here, of American manufacture, at a cost not exceeding $50,000.

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

The President has decided to give the command of the North Pole Exploring Expedition provided for in the recent act of Congress to Captain Hall, and so announced this morning to that gentleman and his friends. The necessary orders in the premises will be made at once. It is now so late that the expedition cannot get off this year. The fall and winter will be occupied in getting the ship ready, selecting a crew, and making other necessary preparations. The Coast Survey and Smithsonian Institute will send out two or three scientific men with Captain Hall, and they will immediately begin their studies so as to thoroughly fit themselves for the duties they are to undertake. Captain Hall has been here a good deal of the time for the last four or five months, and the President but carries out the plain intent of Congress in giving him command of the expedition.

THE WHISKEY LOBBY.

One of the most persistent and impudent lobbies here this session of Congress was that having for its object an increase of the whiskey tax to one dollar per gallon. Its leaders are persons from Chicago and Cincinnati. The proposed increase of tax was, of course, a job for the benefit of various persons who have stocks of whiskey on hand. The managers of the lobby bled members of the Liquor Dealers' Association quite freely, and were living here in fine style, when they never had the least reason for supposing their proposition could be carried through either branch of Congress.

NO MORE RAILROAD JOBS.

The determined hostility of the House to everything in the nature of a land grant or railroad job was illustrated, to-day, when at the business on the Speaker's table. Whenever one of these measures was reached there were a score of objections as soon as enough of the title had been read to show the nature of the measure. Not one of them got through, and the House even went so far as to refuse them reference to the proper committees. They all remain on the table till next winter.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The trials and troubles of Congress with reference to the admission of Georgia are at an end, and the State will be again restored to her proper practical relations in the Union. The Conference Committee, after agreeing to disagree, were persuaded to hold another meeting, ... their own surprise, they reached an agreement. The bill is that introduced by Mr. Dawes, and passed by the House a fortnight ago, with another proviso added in the conference.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, U. D. K. T., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at ... Knights cordially invited.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. Members and visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

I. O. O. F.

Duane Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F.

K. OF P.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE, No. 5, K. of P., will convene at the Grand Lodge Hall on FRIDAY MORNING, July 15, at 9½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother Knight John J. Kelly. Regulation dress of dark coat and pants, with white gloves. Badges furnished at Lodge Room. Visiting and Brother Knights of Sister Lodges courteously invited to attend.

By order of the W. C.

CHAS. T. HALE, K. of R. & S.

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DISSOLUTION.

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Children's French Aprons, with Tucked Yokes, $2.00.

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Children's Pique Hoods, $1.25.

White Shetland Shawls, $2.00.

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RIVERSIDE

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Business men will find it less inconvenient to leave the city on the 4:15 afternoon train, returning on the train leaving Riverside at 7:45 in the evening, than at any other hour.

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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

The bill amending the internal revenue and customs taxes has passed both houses of Congress, and though it is not such a bill as the people had the right to expect, nor such a bill as the wants of the country demand, it is, nevertheless, a much better bill than we thought, some weeks ago, this Congress would pass. The country is indebted to the fears of individual members of Congress for the bill, and not to any intelligent desire on their part to reduce taxation. An annual surplus of $100,000,000 of revenue is too inviting, and offers too grand a field for trading, jobbing, and stealing, to permit men, familiar with that kind of statesmanship, to voluntarily vote to reduce it. The reductions which have been made in the repeal or modification of the internal taxes and the duties on imports are estimated, by the gentlemen who have so long resisted them, to amount to $84,000,000. We do not understand these changes as making such a reduction as is stated, and we are confident that they imply no reduction of the revenue to that amount. Again, the bill does not go into effect until January, except with reference to a few items, and the license tax holds good until May, 1871, when the annual licenses issued this year will expire. The most important of these reductions, or changes, are as follows: Income tax reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent, and the exemption increased to $2,000, thus exempting a large sum of income heretofore paying the tax. The whole taxable incomes returned in 1869 were $755,637,100. Of this sum $25,025,068 was returned by individuals, and $9,766,788 by corporations. This personal income was returned by about 250,000 persons. The increase in the exemption is equal to about $250,000,000 of hitherto taxable income, leaving hereafter the revenue to be derived from a 2½ per cent tax on the dividends of corporations, equal to $4,883,294; and a like tax on personal incomes of $250,000,000, or equal to $6,250,000, of revenue, making the aggregate tax on the same aggregate returns under the new law, $11,133,294. This is a seeming reduction of $23,500,000. But under the reduced rate, and the natural increase of the country, it is reasonable to expect that the returns will show a gain in the gross returns of income, and that the revenue from this

if they know of such cases of omission, give information at Court House to have them corrected.

A TRIUMPH FOR CHICAGO.

Congress has rendered the principal interior ports of the country a very important service by passing the Port of Entry bill as an amendment to the bill for the reduction of taxation. In view of the fact that the bill was first demanded in these columns, and that a few months ago it was seriously opposed by the Secretary of the Treasury and prominent Eastern journals, its passage affords us a gratification which we had scarcely expected to receive at the hands of the present Congress. We have not yet received a copy of the bill as passed, and we assume that it embodies the substantial features of the two bills of Senator Trumbull and of Mr. Judd. It, in effect, converts every interior port into a seaport, so far as its facilities of importation of foreign goods direct are concerned, by allowing imports to be transported, by bonded railroad and transportation companies, from the seaport where they are received to the interior port where they are to be sold, and there to remain in United States bonded warehouses without the payment of duties until they are withdrawn for consumption. The effect of this will be to create a direct importing and jobbing wholesale trade in foreign goods to spring up in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and, to some extent, in the other cities named in the bill. A part of this will be a transfer to these ports, of business heretofore done in New York, and a part of it will be a net increase in the aggregate importations of the country.

Chicago is estimated to distribute $70,000,000 worth of imported goods per year, or one-sixth of the entire importations of the country. But at present these all (except about $7,000,000, received mainly from Canada,) must pass through the hands of New York importers, Chicago merchants being purchasers from the latter, instead of importers direct. This necessity has arisen from nothing in the nature of the trade, as Chicago purchases foreign goods in many lines in quantities that would amply compensate her merchants for sending their agents to Europe and making their purchases direct from the manufacturer, or would make it the interest of the manufacturer to establish his agencies here, and sell direct to our merchants. The obstacle has heretofore been that the New York merchant could leave his goods in bond, in the custody of the United States, without paying duties, and sell them by sample, leaving his purchaser to withdraw them for consumption and pay duties. The Chicago merchant, however, could not remove his goods to Chicago without paying duties. As the duties average 47 per cent of the selling price of the goods, the New York merchant would need only half the capital which would be required by the Chicago merchant, to transact the same amount of trade. In other words, the Chicago merchant was taxed, relatively to the New York merchant, to an amount equal to the interest on the whole capital of the latter. Very appropriately, therefore, has Congress removed this incubus on our trade as part of a general act reducing taxation. The

general term of "barrels of pork." Persons buying this light pork to send East to consumers are liable to the suspicion of intentional fraud, and must bear the loss. Under these circumstances, to protect the character of those engaged in the trade, and the credit of the city generally, the pork-packers, after months of consideration, prepared a rule by which each packer is to be required to brand upon the head of each barrel the weight of meat packed therein, and the date of the packing, and of course, thus become responsible for what is thus certified to by him upon each package. The proposed rule prevents fraud, and requires that a man selling a barrel of pork should deliver what is known as a barrel of the standard weight.

When these new rules were presented to the Board of Trade, that body did not adopt them. The outside dealers and speculators in all other branches of trade rallied to the defense of their friends interested in dishonest barrels of pork. The opposition was so great and so determined, that the friends of the rule only rescued it from defeat by having it recommitted. These are the facts and they are not creditable. Pork packing is a large business, and the character of the city demands that it be free from fraud. If a man orders 500 barrels of pork from Chicago, the character of the city demands that he get what he pays for. If the Board of Trade will not adopt any rule on this subject, each packer has a remedy and a protection in his own hands. If he does not propose to defraud his customers, he will brand his own packages, with the date and the weight of meat packed therein. That pork will be sold thereafter under his guarantee; and it will be worth more than other pork in the precise proportion of the value of the guarantee as compared with that of others. All pork not thus branded, will be bought and sold for what it is worth, and persons buying it will take it with all the risks of fraud. Pork will thereafter be sold by brand, according to its merits, and according to the character and responsibility of the firm whose name it bears. It will not take long for purchasers, at home and abroad, to learn the difference between that pork which is sold under a responsible name, and that which is pushed on the market anonymously. The packers have the means in their own hands to protect the public against fraud.

CHICAGO AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The few newspapers in the State which opposed the new constitution are now suggesting to the people that the constitution is a Chicago affair, through which this city expects to rule and govern the State. This city is, of course, deeply interested in the government of the State, for it has nearly, if not quite, one-eighth of the whole population, and over one-fifth of the taxable property of the State. As a large tax-payer, it confesses to a strong interest in having a constitution which, in some way, will restrain the hitherto reckless and irresponsible legislation by which the State has been plundered and robbed.

That Chicago has not been governed by any particularly selfish nature, is shown by the vote on the Canal section. The canal will soon be the property of the State, subject to a lien on its revenues for the debt

MICHIGAN.

The Boiling of the Political Caldron.

The Coming Republican State Convention.

Candidates and Probabilities.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 13.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan has been called to meet in this city upon the 1st of September, and the canvass among the candidates for the various offices is already under brisk headway. Governor Baldwin has served but one term, and by party usage is entitled to a renomination. He will receive it by acclamation, not merely because such is the custom, but because no executive officer in the history of our State has equaled him in pains-taking care of her interests, and none have surpassed him in practical ability or in straightforward integrity. The management of our State finances—the reduction of the State debt over $1,200,000 in eighteen months, and the lowering of the rate of State taxation over one-half—has alone been sufficient to commend Governor Baldwin's administration to the grateful confidence of the people. In addition to that, however, he has introduced important modifications into the systems of doing business at Lansing, and has inspired all his subordinates with the methodical and thrifty spirit which has made him so successful a merchant. Our Board of State Auditors had never, before his day, scrutinized the accounts approved by it with such rigor as it now does, and the chances for fraud and abuse in all departments of the State Government have never been reduced so nearly to a minimum as they are at present. The Republican party, with Henry P. Baldwin as its standard-bearer, will enter the canvass next fall not merely with confidence, but with enthusiasm, and, entrenching itself behind the record of what it has done for the material and political advancement of the State during its sixteen years of power, will await without fear the assault of its enemies.

The present Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Morgan Bates, of Grand Traverse, has served but one term, and is a candidate for renomination. A strong opposition is being organized, however, and the contest over his office will undoubtedly be an obstinate one. But one name is mentioned against him, that of Hon. Jonathan J. Woodman, of Van Buren County, a man of long experience in our State Legislature and at present Speaker of the House of Representatives. Lieutenant Governor Bates is the Nestor of the Michigan press, was an editor in the early days of Detroit, and is at present Register of the United States Land office at Traverse City. While his incumbency of a United States office does not affect his eligibility to the Lieutenant Governorship, it would prevent him from taking the gubernatorial office in case of vacancy, and this fact, and his age (64 years) are being used against him. Mr. Woodman is a gentleman still in the prime of life (45 years,) is a leading representative of the agricultural

fit. Thus, if three Representatives are to be voted for, the voter may give three votes to one candidate and none to the others; may divide his vote fractionally between two; or give one vote for each of the three, as under the old plan. All there is about it, practically, is, that the voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates, or a separate vote for each, as he pleases. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be elected; although the chances will always be in favor of the candidates of the majority party, yet there will always be a probability of a minority concentrating their votes upon some one or more persons, representing their views, so as to be heard in the Legislature, to some extent.

This looks to us like an improvement in popular government. We think its tendency will be in the direction of honesty and independence in the representatives of the people. Under the present system of representation of majorities only, a public man must either act with the majority, or exert no influence in affairs. All the force of circumstances tends to drive a politician into the majority party, while it would seem that if the minority were represented as well as the majority, voters and political leaders would be more likely to act independently, and according to their honest convictions of public questions.

The true theory of the government is, that every party has at heart the highest welfare of the State, and is equally honest in its convictions and purposes; and no party can afford to do wrong or to oppress its opponents, and the public safety can only be guaranteed by the existence of parties and minorities. The right of majorities extends no further than to rule by, but under, the provisions of the laws, and is not as absolute as many seem to suppose. Minorities, as to every right, except that of ruling, should stand on an exact equality with their opponents, and are the necessary check and balance to restrain abuses. A minority representation therefore is not an element of mischief, but of positive good, no matter which party is in power, or however politicians may be divided. Public safety requires parties and party divisions, not only among the people, but among their representatives in every department of the government.

If this new plan should work well in Illinois, as it probably will, its adoption by other States, and its application sooner or later to the election of Congressmen, is sure to follow, and there is reason to believe that through it we will get what we certainly have not yet had: "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Consequences of the Acceptance of the Doctrine as a Dogma of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Roman correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* writes: "Clemens Schrader (since the secession of Passaglia the most esteemed of Jesuit theologians, who, on account of the especial confidence placed in him by the Pope, has been consulted as to the preparation of the schemata for the Council), shows in his great work on Roman unity (Vienna, 1866, II. 444) how important are the results which must follow on the acceptance of Papal infallibility as a dogma of the Church. He there proves that, as this power can only depend on the guidance and inspiration of God, it must of necessity extend to all regulations, decrees, and decisions of the Pope, as these are indissolubly connected with his office as teacher, and, whatever their contents may be, each contains doctrine either of a moral, or a religious character. The infallibility of the Pope is not an official robe which can be put on while a certain act is performed [illegible] at their rejection by the Greeks a year ago. This road will connect all the minor ports that look forth upon that historic sea and once reflected the porticoes of temples and palaces of Parian marble which the incessantly extending wealth of their Oriental traffic reared on every jutting promontory. The tribute of their modern trade will be poured into the one grand channel and repay the life that the latter will have bestowed.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Attempted Violation of a Girl 18 Years of Age—Her Supposed Dead Body Hidden—Arrest of the Accused.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 13.

A short time ago a beautiful and very prepossessing young Irish girl came to this country and within a little while after landing was employed as a servant in the family of Mrs. Jones, Wood's Run, McClure Township. Mary Ryan, such is her name, was reserved and quiet and much thought of by her employer. On Saturday night she was missed from the house, and no surmise could be made as to her whereabouts. The family therefore retired without her. Early yesterday morning a young son of Mrs. Jones went into the cellar and noticed that an old packing-box had been dragged from its usual place, and set with the open side to the wall in a dark corner. Going nearer to it, he saw the dress of the young woman protruding from it. He dragged it out and there lying, bloody, bruised, and apparently lifeless, was what was supposed to be the lifeless body of the missing servant. The alarm was given, physicians summoned, and the body carried into the house. When the doctors arrived it was found that life was not extinct. The heart still beat, and when restoratives had been administered the young woman recovered so far as to be able to converse, and give an account of what had befallen her. Her statement was, in substance, that on Sunday evening, while standing outside the house, she was approached by a young Irishman named James Burke. When Burke had got near her he at once attacked her, as she saw, with the intention of violating her. She resisted, but he choked and beat her terribly. She still continued to defend herself, and commenced to scream, but his powerful hand griped her throat. He then dragged her to the cellar and into it, and there again he unsuccessfully re-commenced his savage attempt. Failing, however, he again beat her, and she became senseless. Now he evidently suspected that he had committed murder, and he must then have thrust the body into the packing case. This statement was given by the girl to Justice R. H. Kerr. The Justice immediately set about effecting the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage. He visited the blast furnace where Burke was engaged in his occupation and arrested him. He was then committed for trial. A crowd which had gathered threatened to lynch the man, but desisted under the influence of calm advice. Burke denies the crime, but says he is willing to marry Mary Ryan. He is, however, safe for trial, and it is thought that the girl will recover to testify against him.

TRAGEDY IN ANDERSON, KY.

Two Men Killed and Several Others Wounded.

From the Louisville Courier, July 13.

On Saturday last a primary election for the nomination of candidates for county offices was held in Anderson county. The election passed off quietly at all the precincts except two—Palmer and Dog Walk—and at these there were shooting affrays, which proved fatal in one instance, and will in all probability prove fatal in the other.

At Dog Walk a quarrel arose between Isaiah Chesher and James Smith about an old grudge that has existed for a long time, during which a third party, named Walker, came up to the disputing men and took sides with Smith, remarking to Chesher, "Bud, we are going to kill you," and at the same time made a demonstration as if he intended drawing a weapon. Seeing this warlike aspect of things, Chesher ran away from the party, and, leaping a fence near by, stepped behind it and fired two shots at his opponents, both of which took effect, but only causing slight wounds. [illegible]

Cost of All Our Harbors.

The system of improving our harbors began in 1823, and has consumed nearly $30,000,000. One hundred and fifty harbors have been improved. New York has had the biggest pile, or $4,297,000; Michigan (Congress's State) the second amount, $3,861,000, and Delaware the third, or $3,637,000. [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Law Business Yesterday.

Criminal Cases.

Circuit Court.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

Application to sell land. This was a petition of Maria R. Bradford, as guardian, to be allowed to sell realty of the ward, [illegible] The property is the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 11, 37, 13. Decree entered accordingly.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

Henry Greenebaum v. Albert S. Gage. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

Same et als. v. Turlton Jones and George B. Mateer. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

EJECTMENT.

John Duffy vs. Luke Devine. Ejectment for land described as follows: Commencing at a point [illegible] feet south of a stone monument on the east side of Indiana avenue, which is 1,081.43 feet north of the south line of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 22, 39; thence south 8¼ inches west to the east line of an alley between Indiana and Michigan avenues, north 8¼ inches, and east to the place of beginning.

SLANDER.

Ages laid at $1,000. This is an action to recover [illegible] Anders Poulsen vs. Lans M. Jansen. Case. Damages for alleged slander, and a capias was sued out. The plaintiff alleges in his affidavit that Jansen, in conversation, lately, pretended to be the owner of about $80, which he claimed was stolen from him. At this time plaintiff was boarding at Jansen's house, as were other Danes. Jansen claiming to have lost the money, went to and consulted with a female who was pretending to be a fortune-teller, and that after such consultation he (Jansen) declared that plaintiff had stolen his money, and that he was a thief.

Jacob Russell and Rosanna, his wife, v. several persons. These are three actions to recover for alleged slanders. The real defendants are Maria Green, Mary Stoker, and Ann German. Their husbands are drawn in by reason of the women's alleged indiscretion. It would seem that the female defendants accused the female plaintiff of marital infidelity.

Superior Court.

JUDGMENT.

Robert E. Jenkins, assignee of Allen Clark, a bankrupt, v. [illegible] Frazee, for $1,216.82.

NEW SUITS—TRESPASS.

Gottlieb Power v. Philip Wendell. Trespass. Damages laid at $[illegible].

NAVY CASE.

Isaac Dahlberg v. Chicago City Railway Company. Action on the case. Damages laid at $10,000.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

John McDonald was found guilty of having made an indecent exposure of himself, and was sentenced to the Bridewell for six months. This man was also tried under an indictment charging him with an assault with intent to violate the person of Emma Johnson (a child), of which crime he was acquitted.

—Caroline Lent stole a small quantity of clothing and acknowledged it, but pleaded that she was under age. She was remanded for sentence.

—Mary Sheban was sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days for the larceny of a shawl.

—Benjamin Speelman pleaded guilty of the larceny of a watch, the property of Alexander Johnston. It was a petit larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

—George Graham was tried, and convicted of the larceny of clothing from William A. Roberts. The jury fixed the term of his imprisonment at two years in the Penitentiary.

—Jeffrey Cullen pleaded guilty of the larceny of three brooms from the grocery of William Beilics, on Clark street. He was remanded for sentence, inasmuch as heretofore he was convicted of stealing brooms.

[illegible]

Dr. Mason would yet find that it was true—which we consider a very neat distinction. Then Mr. Fairfield, who had been kicking the dead lion busily for about three weeks, varied his performance by repeating scandalous stories about living ladies, and boasted that he made it his business to "preach hell" in Boston, which we are quite ready to believe. Finally it occurred to the brethren that if God wanted to damn Dickens He could do it without their help, and that the fate of the departed would probably not be changed by any influence their convention could bring to bear—even though they should pass a resolution unanimously; so the meeting adjourned. It was a lamentable affair all through, but we regret nothing about it so much as that Dickens had not an opportunity to describe it.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

From the New York Times, July 13.

The telegraph brings us tidings of the sudden death of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, which took place at his quarters at the Washington Navy-yard yesterday morning. He had been unwell for a day or two, but not sufficiently so to excite any alarm. Shortly after rising, and while engaged in dressing, he fell, and almost immediately expired. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death.

Admiral Dahlgren was about sixty years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy on the 1st of February, 1826, and made his first cruise in the frigate Macedonian on the Brazil coast. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the sloop-of-war Ontario, during a cruise on board of which, in the Mediterranean, he was made a passed midshipman. He was engaged in coast survey duty from 1836 to 1842, and commissioned Lieutenant March 8, 1837; was attached to the frigate Cumberland, in the Mediterranean, in 1844, and on duty at Washington, as Ordnance Officer, from 1847 to 1857. It was during this latter period that he perfected the invention of the cannon which bears his name. In 1855 he was appointed a Commander, and assigned to the ordnance ship Plymouth, where he remained during the years 1858-9. He was subsequently stationed at the navy yard at Washington, and was on ordnance duty there when the rebellion broke out. At that time the Commandant and most of the officers attached to the Washington Navy Yard resigned their commissions, and cast their fortunes in with the rebellion. Admiral Dahlgren was among the few who proved faithful, and, as a mark of recognition of his loyalty, President Lincoln appointed him Commandant of the yard. In July, 1862, he was commissioned Captain, and shortly afterward appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, a position which he held for several years.

In February, 1863, he was promoted to be Rear Admiral, and in the following summer he took command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, relieving Admiral Dupont. A combined expedition against Charleston was despatched in the summer of 1863, the naval portion of which was under the immediate command of Admiral Dahlgren, and the land forces under General Gilmore. The harbor was blockaded, and, after a long and severe struggle, Morris Island, with all its batteries, was captured, and Fort Sumter had become a pile of ruins. The fleet of Admiral Dahlgren remained inside the bar, and from that time blockade-running from Charleston was at an end. Some of the most romantic exploits of the war were performed in Charleston Harbor during this time. Prominent among them, our readers will doubtless recall the daring attempt of a rebel officer to destroy the Admiral's flag-ship, the New Ironsides, with a sub-marine torpedo-boat.

In February, 1864, Admiral Dahlgren commanded an expedition which ascended the St. Johns River, in aid of a military force intended to be thrown into Florida. His share of the operations was a success, although the intended permanent military occupation was not accomplished. In December, 1864, the responsible duty was assigned to Admiral Dahlgren of co-operating by sea with General Sherman's march from Atlanta, and on the 12th of that month communications between the fleet and the army were established at Savannah. The combined operations which followed induced the rebels to abandon the city, which they did on the 18th, and on the same day Admiral Dahlgren moved his vessels close up to it. The speedy evacuation of the chief cities on the Atlantic coast, including Charleston, followed, and they were occupied by Admiral Dahlgren. In 1866 Admiral Dahlgren was ordered to the command of the South Pacific Squadron, on which service he was engaged for two years. Returning in 1868, he was again appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and in the fall of 1869 he was reinstated in the command of the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained on duty till the time of his death. He was in the naval service continuously forty-four years and five months, of which period [illegible]

[illegible]

finance the pending elections at Petersburg for $10,000 and at Springfield for $60,000, in aid of the Springfield and Havana extension of the same road. The extension to Bairdstown, we are forced to believe, is dead, at least for the present."

PERSONAL.

H. A. Dellie, ex-husband of Olive Logan, is the New York Associated Press reporter in Paris.

—A magnificent statue of Lamartine is to be erected by the Macon (France) municipality. It is of bronze, and will cost 80,000 francs.

—One of William Penn's silver spoons, with his name engraved upon it, has been found, near Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa., by workmen who were digging a cellar.

—The fees and costs in the famous Howland will case, of New Bedford, which was withdrawn from the courts by mutual consent, Miss Howland to pay the bills, amounted to $150,000.

—The Rev. Dr. James Macaulay, the editor of the well-known English magazines, the *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home*, is expected among the visitors at the New York Christian Conference in September, where he has been invited to read a paper on "The Press."

—Ira Peck, a Hartford millionaire, in his 80th year, was found dead in his bed on the 8th. He was born in Farmington, began life as a blacksmith, and more than fifty years ago moved to Georgia, where he became wealthy as a merchant. He has lived in Hartford since 1858, dealing in stocks and real estate, and leaves six adult children.

—The birth-place of Lindley Murray, the noted English grammarian, has been frequently a matter of controversy. The Lebanon (Pa.) *Courier* learns from a correspondence between William Geddes, of Michigan and E. D. McCauly, of Lebanon, that Lindley Murray was born within the present bounds of Dauphin County, Penn.

—M. De Lesseps has been decorated with the order of Prince Albert.

—The principal candidates for the Presidency of the British Association, on the expiration of Prof. Huxley's term in 1871, were Prof. Tyndall and Sir W. Thomson, of Glasgow University. Objection was made to Tyndall on the ground of his materialistic tendencies, whereupon Sir William Thomson withdrew, on the ground that if Tyndall was not good enough he was not either.

—A letter from White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, well known as a fashionable watering place, says that the proprietors have extended invitations to Generals Lee and Johnston, Geo. H. Pendleton, Horace Greeley, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to visit the Springs during the season, and the most of them have been accepted.

—John Claypole, a New York lad of 13, is full of early promise as an expert highwayman. He lately presented a pistol at the head of an Italian boy on Jersey City Heights, and demanded his money or his life. The Italian disgorged 50 cents, all he had, and afterward managed to get Claypole arrested. On examination the prisoner admitted that he was convicted and imprisoned about two years ago for burglary. He has a brother now serving out a term in the State Prison for horse stealing.

—The Port Jervis *Gazette* of July 2 says: "After lingering for a week in the most intense agony, and persistently refusing to take anything to alleviate her sufferings, Priscilla Jillson died about half-past 1 o'clock this morning. She was completely eaten up by the corrosive sublimate she had taken, and presented a revolting appearance at her death. She was conscious all the time until about two hours before she died, when her pain seemed to leave her, and she fell asleep. We doubt if, in all the record of suicides, a case of a more terrible nature than this can be found."

—A Newport correspondent says: "Ida Lewis is becoming the fashion, and holds daily receptions. She has just had some new photographs of every style, including stereoscope views, the first she has ever had, taken by J. A. Williams, of this city. They are the best likenesses that have ever been offered to the public, and as she has an interest in the sale, it is to be hoped that every visitor will purchase of her; it is the best they can do toward compensating her for her time and trouble."

—Theresa, whose popularity has now vanished, is succeeded in the *cafés concert*, of Paris, by Madame Bordas, "the Muse of the Faubourg," a powerful blonde who sings fiery, patriotic songs in the character of the Goddess of Liberty. She is rather masculine and perfectly decent, and is said to possess great dramatic talent.

—The Princess Metternich gave birth, on the 27th of June, at her villa at Bougival, to a daughter. As the fiefs in the Metternich family are settled on heirs male, this little girl, who is the third daughter, did not meet with a hearty welcome. The Empress Eugenie, who is very intimate with the Princess Metternich, had made up her mind that the baby would prove a boy, and did up the christening robes, which she presented to the mother with [illegible]

[illegible]

CROPS.

IOWA.

IOWA CITY, July 14.—The rains recently have been timely and valuable to the farmers. Corn is excellent. Wheat and barley are nearly harvested. Weather fine.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 14.

Markets and prices are all in a muddle today with conflicting rumors about war in Europe. The most significant facts are that gold closes ⅞ of one per cent higher than this morning, having risen from 111⅞ to 112⅝. The last London quotation for bonds is 87 against 89½ yesterday, showing a decline of 2½ in London. According to former experience, a decline of bonds in London should be accompanied by a corresponding rise in gold, but as this has not been the case, and as the news from Europe is, on the whole, somewhat of a pacific character, the circumstances cast some doubt on the last London quotations. The contradictory character of foreign despatches and quotations shows that exaggerated reports are being sent in the interest of speculators, and alternately in the interest of "bulls" and "bears" on gold, bonds, and breadstuffs.

Those who look at the bond quotations in Frankfort and London for indications of the prospects of war, or for other purposes, are doubtless often puzzled by the apparent difference in two so important markets so short a distance from each other. Thus, at the lowest prices of day before yesterday, a United States 5-20 bond of 1862 was worth in London 87½, which, with sterling exchange at 110, was equal to 96 cents in American gold. At the same time bonds of 1862 were quoted in Frankfort at 91. This quotation is made up as follows: The principal of the bond is quoted at 91 hundredths of its par value; but this is exclusive of accrued interest, which, in the case of the 5-20s of 1862, is from March 1, being equal to 2¼ hundredths more. This brings the quotation up to 93¼. But in this calculation in Frankfort florins are assumed to be the equivalent of 40 cents American gold, whereas the actual equivalent of the florin in American gold is 41.7, and the price of florin exchange in New York ranges from 41 to 41⅛. But if we add the difference between the assumed value of the florin and its real value, it adds still 3¼ per cent to the Frankfort quotation, which brings it up to 96½ in American gold, being just about the same as the London quotation of 87½.

In our issue of the 30th ult. we reprinted the following part of a paragraph from the money article of the New York World, on the speculation in wheat in this market, and the disposition of the bankers in this city to discourage it:

"It is estimated that this action of the Chicago bankers will enforce sales of about 1,000,000 bushels."

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 14.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Consultations,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend

[illegible]

Dr. Hassett,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 111 South Clark-st. (near Monroe), CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED. [illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Manhood and Womanhood.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Build up the System.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disordered, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will effectually sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat, and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by needy speculators in almost every town and village, with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters [illegible]

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching, or Bleeding Piles. [illegible] For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic [illegible]

COUGH NO MORE.

[illegible]

WINE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

EMMENAGOGUE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

Railway Agents,

12 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

New York, May 2, 1870.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALES,

U. S. STANDARD,

Of all Sizes, with latest improvements. Examine and Buy the best.

FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,
179 Lake-st., Chicago.
145 and 147 Walnut-st., Cincinnati.
206 and 207 Market-st., St. Louis.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Great Contest Between the White Stockings and Athletics.

How the Umpire Won the Game for the Philadelphians.

Future Movements of the Club—Other Games.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

After winning two and losing two games in the city of New York, the White Stockings invaded the Quaker City on Monday last, and met the famous Athletic nine of the latter city. Three hours from the time the contest was commenced, the immense crowd on the grounds, in the wildest manner, "celebrated" what they considered the defeat of the Western nine.

Was it a defeat?

Have the White Stockings any reason to feel sore over their defeat?

How was the "defeat" accomplished?

Was the game conducted on the square?

The Chicago nine went to the grounds of the Athletic Club on Monday afternoon in a crippled condition, but determined to make a good showing, and to try and wipe out the stain of the defeats they sustained at the hands of the Atlantics and Mutuals, of New York.

Mart King, the justly celebrated centre fielder of the Chicago Club, as has already been mentioned in these columns, was too ill to play; in fact he is now at the home of his parents, near Troy, New York, being treated for a severe strain of the spine, sustained in the game of July 4.

Craver, the regular catcher of the nine, was still suffering from the injuries to the fingers of his right hand, received in the game at Dexter Park, when the White Stockings first met the Cincinnati club, and which have not been permitted to heal since, in consequence of his constant exercise behind the bat.

McAtee, though in better trim than usual, was still not up to the right mark.

Pinkham, the change pitcher of the nine and third baseman, was suffering from internal injuries received by a collision with Bass, the short stop of the Union Club, of Morrisania, and really should have been in bed.

[illegible]

Cuthbert, a great favorite in Philadelphia, made some of the most difficult fly catches on record, and covered himself with glory.

The "Clipper," as usual, played his position to perfection. McAtee, Meyerle, and Pinkham played with their accustomed vigor.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The return game between the Athletics of this city, and the Cream Citys, of Milwaukee, will be played at Ogden Park on Monday next. [illegible]

GAMES IN GENERAL.

The Alerts beat the Niagaras, 34 to 27.

The Brown Hats beat the Whirlwinds, 44 to 13 in six innings.

The Pastimes beat a picked nine at the St. George's picnic, 14 to 8.

The Eclipses beat the Nortons, 19 to 18.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The following figures give the result of the game here to-day between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Marylands, of this city:

[illegible]

Eight innings only were played.

GAME AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mutuals, 11; Nationals, 1.

GAME IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Atlantics of Brooklyn, beat the Resolutes of Elizabeth, N. J., to-day, on the Capitoline grounds, 19 to 3.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

Mr. A. P. Fawcett, of Chicago, who sold Dexter to Mr. Bonner for $33,000, two years ago, recently offered the latter $50,000 for the King of the Turf, desiring to bring him into public life again, and not to have his wonderful speed forever hid under the bushel of private ownership. Bonner refused to entertain the proposition, as he also did when Mr. F. offered $50,000 for Pocahontas.

Invitations for the trotting matinee at Dexter Park on to-morrow afternoon are issued. The affair is to be strictly select, and a splendid time is anticipated.

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 14.—The regatta commenced here to-day under fine auspices. [illegible]

STREET RAILROADS.

Legality of the Collection of Six Cent Fares.

The Question Argued Yesterday Before Judge Blodgett.

Case Under Advisement.

Yesterday the important and interesting case of Philip H. Dedrick, of New York, vs. The Chicago City Railway Company came up in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blodgett, and was argued at length. [illegible]

ARGUMENT OF MR. HERVEY.

[illegible]

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

[illegible]

REMARKS IN REPLY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC.

Disgraceful Proceedings Yesterday at Haas' Park.

Riot, Ruffianism, Rowdyism and Robbery.

The annual picnic of the St. George's Benevolent Association took place yesterday at Haas' Park.

Out of respect to the excellent society under whose auspices the picnic was given, it would be well to end the record so. [illegible]

NEW BUILDINGS.

Description of Two New Medical Colleges.

Business Blocks Erecting on State Street.

Among the new buildings now in process of erection in Chicago are four which, by reason of their location and their public character, are of more than ordinary importance. [illegible]

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

[illegible]

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

[illegible]

VIADUCTS.

Conference of Citizens with the Board of Public Works.

The People to be Educated to the Viaduct Standpoint.

In pursuance of the action taken at the recent meeting of property-holders in Burlington Hall, with reference to the proposition of protecting the crossings of railroads, but more particularly those of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Wabash and Michigan avenues, and other thoroughfares, by means of viaducts, a [illegible]

MAD DOGS.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

Scalded to Death.

[illegible]

Sudden Death.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

Try It.—Mrs. Whitcomb [illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil [illegible]

Paper Hangings and Window [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

[illegible]

WILL PERFORM DAILY, until Saturday, July 16.

At Lake Park, foot of Randolph-st.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK ONLY!

Commencing Monday, July 18.

H. SCHUBERTH..............................Manager

SATSUMA

ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE,

Consisting of TWENTY STAR ARTISTS of both sexes, ACROBATS, JUGGLERS and EQUILIBRISTS. [illegible]

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, July 23.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

WIZARD OF THE WAVE.

[illegible]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

[illegible]

MATTESON GROVE.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON OF TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels,

[illegible]

DOUBLE TROUPE AND BRASS BAND.

[illegible]

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

THIS EVENING the famous female gymnasts,

ZOE AND LILA DeLAVE.

[illegible]

HARLEQUIN RIDE A COCK HORSE.

[illegible]

MR. SAM COLE.

Everything new, sparkling, and refined.

DAILY EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Stock of a

SALOON AND FIXTURES,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Friday, July 15, at 10 o'clock,

At Saloon 14 South Wells-st.

The entire stock of a saloon and fixtures will be sold without reserve.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Table Cutlery,

Crockery and Glassware,

100 Cases Wine, Brandy, Ale and Porter,

5 Billiard Tables, 3 Piano Fortes, &c.,

At Auction, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, [illegible] and 11 Randolph-st.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOLD JEWELRY.

Gold and Silver Watches, Music Boxes,

French Bronze Clocks,

Coin Silver Spoons, Diamond Rings,

Set Diamond Sets, Gold Chains, &c.,

AT AUCTION, WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE

Tuesday, July 19, at 9½ o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, [illegible] and 11 Randolph-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale.

NEW FURNITURE,

Of every description, AT AUCTION, [illegible]

Friday, July 15, at 10 o'clock.

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By AMBROSE SPENCER & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Large Sale of Furniture,

[illegible]

By AMBROSE SPENCER & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

[illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible]

On SATURDAY, July 16, at 9½ o'clock.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANGES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

THE SUPPLEMENT.

A half-sheet Supplement will be issued, as usual, with to-day's TRIBUNE, sent to out-of-town subscribers, and with THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE for our city readers.

FOREIGN.

Declaration of War by France Against Prussia.

Full Text of the Document as Submitted to the French Senate.

Unlimited Supplies Voted on Both Sides.

Eastern France Alive with Troops En Route to the Rhenish Frontier.

Prussia Rapidly Pushing Forward Her Armament.

Austria, Holland, and Belgium Declare for Neutrality.

Russian Sympathy Apparently with Prussia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 15.—The declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 15.—The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke De Grammont before the Senate to-day:

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

CHINA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]